For President. WINFIELD SCOTT. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM For Compress First District, SAM'L D. CARUTHERS.

boond District. HON. GILCHRIST PORTER. Third District. HON. JOHN G. MILLER. Fourth District MORDECAL OLIVER. WHIG STATE NOMINATIONS. JAMES WINSTON,

For Licutenant Governor,

OF BERTON COUNTY.

For Secretary of State, For Treasurer, ENGS B. CORDELL, Of Cole.

For Auditor HIRAM H. BABER, Of Cole.

For Register of Lands,

For Altorney General, WHIG COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

For the Legislature, R. W. MOSS, of Hannibul; R. C. MARTIN, of Palmyra.

For Sheriff,

WM. A. MADDOX, of Fabius Township. For the Legislature-Ralls County. WILLIAM NEWLAND.

newspaper and advertising agent, corner of

CHARLES CURTIS,

We are arthorized to announce Mr LFRED WARNER, of South River Township, as a candidate for the office of County court Justics of Marion county, at the ne.

IF We are authorized to announce W. D. arion county at the ensuing August election

We are authorized to announce JAMES hoe of Assesson of Marion county jel We are authorized to sonounce THOS. McMURRY, Esq., as a candidate for County Court Junes, at the ensuing August election.

Appointments to Speak by A. W. Lamby 1997.
Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second

Mashington, Franklin county, Mashington, Franklin county, The Washington, Franklin county, The Warrenston, Warren county, St. Charles, St. Charles county, St. Charles, St. Charles county, Maddletown, Montgomery county, Maddletown, Montgomery county, Montgomery county, Maskico, Audrain county, Mexico, Audrain county, Mexico, Audrain county, Maskico, Audrain county, Mask Monday, June 28, Tuesday, June 29, Friday, July 2, Monday, July 5, Thursday, July 8, Pinnesday, July 12, Monday, July 12, Wednusday, July 14 Friday, July 16. Monday, July 19. Thursday, July 29. Monday, July 28. Thursday, July 29. Saturday, July 31. myiz Marion county,

THE FOURTH OF JULY. Rev. W. M. Rosh will deliver a discourse the Methodist Church on next Sabbath suitabl to the day. Service commences at half past ter

FOURTH OF JULY. The Editors of the Hannibal Press; the May or, and members of the Council, and civil officer of the city, are respectfully invited to dine at the City Hotel, on the Fourth day of July.

G. GRIMES. HENRY CLAY IS DEAD! world has lost a friend of liberty, and to our nation the departure of this mighty spirit, the stilling of this pure, and noble, and patriotic the influence of his lefty patriotism. heart, is a calamity.

So intimately has the spirit of HENRY CLAY pervaded the national nots of this republic, that a biography of wan would be, during his public life, a history of the country. With a singleleet, and the noble impulses of his great heart, have been directed to accomplish the highest attainable good for his country. The impress of a master hand is on all his work. The natio is greater and more prosperous from HERE. CLAY having lived, and the tidings of his death will fall sorrowfully upon every American

Our City Council will assemble to-day t appoint a time and arrange a proper manner of giving expression to those feelings of respect and sorrow which pervade the entire community

Judge Wm. Cooks has consented to prepare an address for the occasion.

JAMES WINSTON, It will be recollected, is to be here next Tues day Evening. Let there be a general fluore-out -he is an able man, a gallant While, and deserves an outhusiastic support. We can elect in. The position of the Democratic party is no better than it was before the Jeffeysor tion. Col. Benton has knocked all in the fire, and if the whigs bestir themselver, a triumphant victory awaits them,

of after practicing law about a year in Virgi da, emigrated to South Carolina. In 1808 h ntered the army. In June, 1812, war with England was declared, and thus a field way o sened to Scorr for the display of his military enius. His gallant conduct, while assisting at se capture of the Adams and Caledonia, an is heroism at the battle of Queenstown Heights were the opening scenes in his brilliant career. Brigadier General. On the 5th of July, 1814, was fought the famous battle of Chippera, which was followed, on the 25th of the same onth, by that of Lundy's Lane. For his galentry in these actions, Scott was soon after he 3d of November, 1814, Congress passed a after the treaty of peace, President Madison ofered him the office of Secretary of War, which o declined. His conduct in the Black Hawk ar, the Florida war, and the removal of the Cherokees, with the able and satisfactory dis durge of important civil and diplomatic duties, were a brilliant conclusion of an active military career, entitling him to be considered the greatst general in the world.

Thus the last forty years of his life have been spent by Wentreen Scott in arduous struggle to brighten and build up the glory and welfare of North, South East and West-all alike. Is t probable that in the next five years he will orget, or neglect, or trample on the rights of either? It is by men of the stamp of Scorr tion of the capacity of the people for self-govhe lustre of his country's good name-will he be treated with ingratitude by his countrymen? We confidently believe he will not,

TALE NOMINATIONS IN ST. LOUIS. In St. Louis the nominations meet far bette eptance than we had supposed they would Many of the most earnest of Gen. Scott's oppo nents in our ranks have acknowledged to us at they deem the action of the Convention the wisest that could have been pursued.

It will take the whige of Missouri but a littl while to get over the unjust prejudices with hero of Chippewa by some of the whig presses of this city. We speak confidently and knowingwhen we say, that in St. Louis there is general ul hearty acquiescence in the nominations —there s no such disappointment as to prevent a mo rdiel and enthusiastic support of the ticket .nd the signs of this do already most unmistal bly appear.

The Hannibal Journal may rest assured that is correspondent, who represents the contrary is a crosker. Not a city of the Union will sup-port Gen. Scalt more warmly, more ably, more ef-ficiently than St. Louis,—St. Louis News. This is cheering information, indeed, and we

thank our friends of the News for putting it is power to place before our readers this emphatic correction of the mistaken impressions of of correspondent of last week. (The italies

Scott has warm supporters among the whigs I this section, and we predict that the time wi oon come when a sense of past glaring injusice to one who has always deserved the bes lroughts of his countrymen, will warm the feelng towards him into one of high-toned, resistless enthreasm. We have long believed that there was an under-current in the hearts of the reople, setting towards Scott-running deep, out unnoticed, because obscured by the clouds of uspicion so industriously thrown around his air and just fame as a patriot and well wisher to all parts of that country in whose service he has spent the best days of his life,

DEATH OF HENRY CLAY! Sr. Louis, June 29th, 1852. Henry Clay is dead! "A great man has fallen in Israel." He died this morning, in Washing,

on, et 25 minutes past eleven. As the news of his death is flashed throughou the country, it draws with it a thrill of serrow to every heart. Although, for some time virtu ally dead to the world, and the news of his death daily expected, it appears the country was sand dollars was incorporated by the last Legis-A great light has gone out. A sun has dischardly prepared for the sad reality. There lature. The Scatinel says: appeared from the political universe. The appeared to be a faint, lingering hope that he A mass meeting of the citizens of the country might be spared yet a few years longer, that the composed of both political parties, was held ountry might still profit by his sage counseland

Though he is dead, the memory of his deed will long survive, and the influence of his example will long be felt upon our country's desti nies. Itis life will form one of the brightes poges in our country's history. His politica ness of purpose, the vast energies of his ratel- triends and opponents unite in a tribute of respect to his memory.

JAMES WINSTON Will Speak here on Tuesday Evening Next. We received the following letter yesterday

Sr. Louis, June 27th, 1852. O. CLEMENS, Esq.,

Sir : - The Whig candidate for Governo Mr. JAMES WINSTON, will speak at the Court House this evening; and he requests me to have announced that he will be in Hannibal or fuesday evening next, and speak in the evening n WEDNESDAY at PALMYRA, and on ATURDAY at PARIS. He looks ill, bu cherever he speaks be attracts a large crowd. am informed by good Democratic authority that scores of the honest portion of the party will give him an enthusiastic support upon the subject of Internal Improvements - this now sing the great difference between the two paries. I should not be surprised at his election.

Yours truly. A. B. WEBB. South and there We learn that from Paris Mr. Wissron vill go by stage to Huntsville and Glasgow.

JAMPS R. BIRCH-JAMES S. GREEN-A. W. LAMEis an extract from Col, Benton's pired for his destruction, and strove to hunt that establishment have "no rights," exce m down, yet, with a lofty firmness, and a more perhaps to become the implicit slaves of the than Spartan heroism, he defies them every one. Pope of Rome, and his priests;—to believe at This power that will not yield to savage and desperate assaults, appalls and amazes his encmies. We ask especial attention to what he justly says of that rank demagogue, James S GREEN, and that mysterious compound of big unmeaning words and jumbled ideas, James II. On the 9th of March, 1814, when only twenty Biners. How far will our country have fallen, if the U. S. House of Representatives shall ever the language is plain and perspicuous—the er be composed of such men as held is it possitione frank and fearless,—and not being sufficiently that the people of his district will allow, by ciently enigmatical to shield the intolerant electing him, the implied slander to go forth, and auti-republican spirit of Romanism from the limit has been supported by the purest, most disinterested patriot. even years of age, he was promoted to the rank if the U. S. House of Representatives shall evthat he is the purest, most disinterested patriot, show of disapproval, from a few Romish wri and most talented man they could select? And ters is doubtless regarded as a sufficient atone comoted to the rank of Major General, and on Heaven have mercy on Gov. King; for he has ment to the American people for the appearance of the rank of Major General, and on Heaven have mercy on Gov. King; for he has ment to the American people for the appearance of the rank of Major General, and on Heaven have mercy on Gov. King; for he has ment to the American people for the appearance of the rank of Major General, and on Heaven have mercy on Gov. King; for he has ment to the American people for the appearance of the rank of Major General, and on Heaven have mercy on Gov. King; for he has ment to the American people for the appearance of the rank of Major General, and on Heaven have mercy on Gov. King; for he has ment to the American people for the appearance of the rank of Major General, and on Heaven have mercy on Gov. King; for he has ment to the American people for the appearance of the rank of Major General, and on Heaven have mercy on Gov. King; for he has ment to the American people for the appearance of the rank of none on himself, or he would not so visibly cry resolution awarding him a gold medal. Soon after the nomination for Congress, with the distressing anxiety of a spoilt child for a new "pretty."

Col. Benton is dissatisfied with the non-con mittal position of Mr. LAMB. He finds in hi a lukewarm, wavering, hesitating friend, cow ering down in fear to support the principles of nercased the admiration and gratitude of his his party-the convictions of his own mind, the countrymen. His services in the Mexican war impulses of his own heart; and Banton tells

On the Congress ticket there are names o we individuals, the objections to whom rise a eve themselves, and reach the institutions of our country. I am a friend to popular repre sentative government, and wish to see it pre served by being kept respectable. The Hous f Representatives is the immediate organ of he people, and the one on the composition which depends mainly the solution of the quesompromised of late by unfortunate elections t the House. De Tocqueville, a Democrat himself, and writing with a view to promot Democracy in Europe, was dreadfully shocked of those who think, teach, or practice these at the sight of the House, and compelled to bear things. inwilling testimony against his favorite princiole. He says in his work upon American De ocracy, a work which is received as authority all over Europe: "On entering the House of Representatives at Washington City, one i truck with the vulgar demeanor of that great ssembly." And he goes on to account for thi ow condition of the popular branch of the Naional Legislature in the direct vote which the cople give for the members, implying their inbility to make a good choice. He says: "The only reason which appears to adequately account or it is, that the House of Representatives elected by the people directly." This is mortifying testimony from a friend, and injurious as

well as mortifying; and which the honor and corrected by excluding the few unfit characters which bring discredit upon the whole body. old Birch and Green to be of this class, and at the honor of Republican Government remires them to be kept out of the House, - If no Democrats can be elected in their districts, le he Whigs take it. Better to have a brief whi epresentation, than a permanent injury to dem porat government; both Birch and Green were for the whig Senator elected at the last session of the Legislature; and let them have the bene

fit of their own rule, There is one other gentleman on the deme eratic Congress ticket, whose complexion is nd his nomination; it is Mr. Lamb. It is made question to what side he belongs in this rewal of the war of the old malignant nullifiers m the old democracy, who were saving the State from whiggery and secession, while they were laboring to give it to both. In this debateble position Mr. Lamb should declare himself and suit the action to the word; as no debateable man is fit to be trusted by the democracy in any office. It is also said that this nomination was fraudulent, and in the absence of the strong emocratic county of St. Charles. If so, he could submit to another trial with Mr. Bay, or ome other candidate, as no democrat ought to old on to a fraudulent or ex parle nomination.

ANOTHER RAILROAD ENTERPRISE.

The Savannah Sentinel says that the county ourt of Andrew county has laid the question before the people, to be decided at the August dection, whether the court shall be authorized to subscribe stock to the amount of fifty theusand dollars, for the purpose of extending the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to Savannah. A company with a capital of one hundred thou-

of the county was represented, and the utmost manimity and enthusiasm prevailed. The offiial proceedings are published in another colon, from which it will be seen that the \$50, 000 proposition was unasimously endorsed. and another meeting called for the 26th inst.

The news of the nomination of General Scorr was received with the greatest enthusism at Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Jersey City, New Haven, Boston, Salem, Portland, Bangor Kingston, Albany, Buffulo, Detroit, Philadelphia, Indianapolis, Louisville, and our neighboring city of Quincy. Flags flying in the breeze, uns," rockets, fire-works, &te., in most cases eans, the nomination was generally acceptable, and one hundred guns were fired in honor

SCOTT and GRAHAM. GENERAL SCOTT FOT A CATHOLIC.

The St. Louis News says: The idea has got abroad in some manner, th ieneral Scott is a Catholic. We presume as grown out of the fact, that one of ughters belongs to that church, and that prevented his soldiery from pillaging the Cathe is eathedrals of Mexico, or ransacking their invents, or insulting their religious ceremuring the late war with that nation,

The St. Louis Republican says he is an Epis

17 Our thanks are due Mr. Gauses for h

TEOR THE JOURNAL! Ma. Entron - Sir: In my last it was clearly shown that, according to the teachings of the danger to their destined port! I say some must Romish Church, those who are not incombers of that some must play, and the poet says—that establishment have "no rights,"—except

right to ask if what they say is true, or whi ry command is equitable and just. In confirmation of this conclusion, I make ew more quotations, from the 'Shepherd of the Valley,' a paper published in our own State, si

and emanating from a city which is honored with the residence of a Romish Bishop and many inferior clergy.

But to the quotation: "We have said that we are not advocates for eligious freedom, and we repeat we are not."

"The liberty to believe contrary to the teach ngs of the Church is the liberty to believe a lie he liberty to think otherwise than she permit s the liberty to abuse the mind and pollute the agination. Again-The Church, we admit, is of necessi-

intolerant, that is, she does everything in he power to check as effectually as circumstance will permit the progress of crime and error. He im to stand up to his full height and show his intolerance follows necessarily from her claim of infallibility. She alone has the right to be in tolerant.

Again-Heresy, she inserts in her catalogu of mortal sins; she endures when and where sh must, but she bates it, and directs all her ener gies to effect its destruction.

Every sentiment, teaching and practice which differs from hers, is, in her sight, 'heresy,' in fidelity,' 'heathenism,' 'erime'-and Protestant ism of every grade is this 'mortal,'death-deserv ing 'sin,' and the Romish Church does and widdle overything in her power to 'destroy,' externi ate, these thinkings, teachings and practices even if that cherished object should require the persecution, proscription, banishment or death

'Ah,' says one, that may have been the spir and practice of the Roman Catholic Church other countries, in the dark ages; but she will not attempt to enforce her sentiments in Amer

See how kind and tolerant she is here!' Yes! she tolerates, 'endures Protestantism he ow, because it is 'expedient'-because 'she nust'-because she has not the physical power to destroy it; but, (in our opinion,) as certain s there is a God in Heaven, just so certainl will the Roman Catholic Church, if she ever get he power in America, 'destroy,' exterminate Protestantism of every form-annihilate Reli zious toleration, and bind the physical energies f our descendants to the ponderous car-a confine the labors of their immortal minds with afety of Republican Government require to be in the iron-bound circle prescribed by the Pon of Rome. In proof of this, read "the Shephere of the Valley's again:

"If the Catholics ever gain-which they sury will do, though at a distant day-an immeas numerical majority, Religious freedom in thi

And now sir, I ask, are we, the sons of the Fathers who shed their blood to secure for u he liberty to 'worship God according to our own nscience,' without the fear of molestation or persecution -- shall we, with the declarations which I have quoted from Roman Catholic authors, impudently staring us in the face, lazily e cur eyes, and whish there is no peace?-and say there is no danger while we ingleriously fold our arms, and stu pidly enclose to our bosom the serpent which s warming into life, only that it may sting us to Mr. Duncan's resolution death? May Heaven and our country's goo ferbid! DELTA.

For the Journal. Thoughts Suggested by a Quetation from an Author, I know not who.

Sr. Louis, June 27. I have just been reading one of Blackwood Magazines, and was particularly struck with uotation from some author, I know not who l was; but two lines yet expressed a most beauti ul idea. It ran thus ! "But some must laugh, and some must weep:

Thus runs the world away."

And I thought it was truly so this morning right picture of happiness, contented and conf ig; seeming to ching to the husband for whon she had forsaken father and mother, I won lered if it was for her to 'laugh,' or 'weep,'-Thoughts led me years hence, and fancy painte her an old woman, care-worn with trouble, an perhaps a widow. I shuddered to think it po de; yet such is life. Then again, I looked a brighter side of the picture, and seated her in Hamner, of Baltimore. pleasant home, surrounded by husband and The President stated that the question before ildren, just as happy as now; but her youth ful, merry face changed into a quiet calm; ye mruffled by sorrow or care. Near me, again sat a mother clad in sable weeds, which seeme the death of a son, hundreds of miles away from me and friends, who died without a mother or one delegate from each State, selected by the ister to smoothe his pillow or soothe him in the delegates from each State. urs of sickness and suffering, or to listen for the last murmur of his dying lips, which may

That mother was once so young and fair, wir heart as light and joyons as a hare, and doubt ess when that son was born to them, both fath er and mother pictured a bright future for him theers rending the air, honfires, "Cherubusco and many long years of usefullness and happi ness; but an all-wise Providence, dsing all thing estified the joy of the people. At New Or Mor the best, cut him off just as he had arrived nanhood. We sometimes think we have more han our share of trouble and trials in this world, never thinking for one moment how sin ul such thoughts are. Look around, when suc thoughts force themselves on you, and see so riend or neighbor more severely afflicted the yourself, and "trusting in Providence, hope for ne best." It is natural to think, when sepaed from those we love, that we will see again, but who can tell? I have near and deriends plodding their weary way on a journey so long that to me it seems almost endless, ye that bright meteor, cheering hope, leads me think we still may spend long years of happi eas together.

At times, thought is so painful, one knows no who to believe. Some tell you that sickness at leath are thinning the numbers of each little band of wanderers, and can one even dare hop their loved one is safe? Oh, that my spirit

and lead them over

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION. A pretty full account of the first days pro cedings will be found on our first page. The Baltimore American has come to hand with reports to the evening of the third day.

On the morning of the second day, Mr. Dunan, of Louisians, offered the following resolu-

Resolved, That a committee, to consist of ne member from each State of the Union rep resented in this convention, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to draft a series of resolution expressive of the sentiments of the whigs of the Union on the great doctrines cherished by then or otherwise a Platform of principles to be naintained by the whigs in the coming cam-

Resolved, That the members of said commit ce be selected by the delegation from each State -cach State represented appointing its own

Resolved, That the convention will not pro ed to ballet for or otherwise nominate a car lidate for President or Vice President until said committee shall have reported and this conven-tion shall have taken final action on said report After debate on the propriety of postponing here resolutions till the incoming of the repor of the committee on credentials, the first rese ution was adopted-yeas, 199; nays, 97. A

nong the yeas were the nine votes of Missouri The question then recurred on the second res lution, to which Mr. Jessup, of Pennsylvania. ifered the following amendment:

And that in said committee each member h authorized to cast the number of votes to which such State is entitled in the electoral college. This was adopted, by yeas 149; nays 144.

Mr. Ewing, of Kentucky proposed to amen ne resolution under consideration, as follows Resolved. That the committee be constituted of one delegate from each State, selected by the delegates from each State.

He said it differed from the original resoluion in this -it made no reference to the chairman to be appointed. He looked upon this a the most important vote to be taken. If we could vote through our representatives in ommittee, as we vote by districts, the vast an overwhelming strength of Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio, might in some measure b counteracted. But it is a species of tyranny to llow a bare majority to cast the 35 votes New York, and the 27 of Pennsylvania on th one side or the other, thus overwhelming a hal lozen of other States unanimous in their senti

After a few remarks from Mr. Dickinson, New York, and Mr. Morton, of Florida, an ad iriment until G o'clock took place.

On the opening of the evening session the President stated the question before the body t be on the substitute offered by Mr. Ewing for the second resloution of Mr. Duncan, as given in the former proceedings, and which resolution had been amended by Mr. Jessup.

Mr. Ewing's substitute is as follows: Resolved, That the committee shall consist a one delegate from each State, selected by the lelegates of said State.

Mr. Jessup moved to amend this as follows That each member of said committee on resolu tions, shall be entifled to vote so many votes a State which he represents is entitled to the Electoral College.

This was in substance the same amendmen which had been adopted as an amendment t An animated discussion sprung out of this a

endment;-Mr. Jessup contending that New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio had been misrepresented, and the character of their delegate risunderstood. He said the whige of thos States were as sound upon every question, a their Southern brethren could desire. Mr Robert Stanard, of Virginia, was glad to hear this, but objected to giving the delegates from hose three States the power to east 79 votes. . Mr. Dawson, of Georgia, thought the sovereignty of the States, and not numbers should govern. Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts thought the hurch. Near me sat a bride, looking a fair, were all getting prematurely excited on who he considered a rather immaterial question, an moved an adjournment until the next day at It

> Friday morning, the convention was called t order at 10 o'clock by the President, Gen. Courses, and prayer offered by Rev. Mr

the body, as pending when the convention adjourned last night, to wit, the substitute to the second resolution of Mr. Duncan, which had been amended on motion of Mr. Jessup, and cast a shadow over her; she had just heard of which substitute of Mr. Ewing was as follows; Resolved, That the committee shall consist of

> This referred to the appointment of a commit tee as provided for in the first resolution of Ma Duncan, adopted yesterday, whose duty it sha on to draft a series of resolutions expressive of he sentiments of the whigs of the Union, an e great doctrines cherished by them, or other wise, a platform of principles to be maintaine

the whigs in the coming campaign.

Mr. Jessup rose to ask leave to withdraw the
neadment which he offered to Mr. Ewing's estitute, proposing that each member of said mmittee on resolutions cast so many votes a e State he represents is entitled to in the Elec

To this there was no objection, and the quer tion recurred on the substitute of Mr. Ewing. on the second resolution of Mr. Duncan It was agreed to, and the resolution thus ;

The Chair then announced that the committee a resolutions would now be chosen, and a moon that the convention proceed to the election of said committee was agreed to. The several delegations were then called an

he following persons were named to compe Maine; Hon, Wm. P. Fessenden, New Hampshire, Hon. T. M. Edwards. Vermont; Hon, Carlos Coolidge,

Massachusetts; George Ashmun,

Rhode Island; Cyrus Harris.

I. A. G. Hazzard. New York; A.B. Dickinson. New Jersey; Him. W. L. Dayton. Pennsylvania; Hon. Wm. F. Johnson. New Jersey; Delaware; Hon. John M. Clayton,
Maryland; Hon. Wm. B. Clarke,
Virginia; Robert E. Scott.
North Carolina; Hon. Nathaniel Boyden,
South Carolina; Geo. S. Bryan. Georgia; Hon. W. C. Dawson. Alabama; C. C. Langdon. Mississippi, Gen. A. B. Bradford. Louisjana; G. B. Duncan, Ohio; J. A. Harris. Kentucky; Orlando Brown. Tennessee; Gen. F. A. Zollikoffer Indiana; John S. Newman, Illinois; Hon. D. K. Baker. Missouri; A. B. Chambers Arkansas; Gen. Thomas S. James. Michigani George S. Pomrov. Florida; Wm. B. Davis. Texas; Hon. John R. Ashe. Iowa; S. M. Ballar I. Wisconsin; Alexander Spalding. California; W. Frank Stewart. Beverly S Allen said he was instructed to

nmittee on the platform. They were not wedded to any particular form of resolutions, nd were content that they should go to the comnittee. They were accordingly referred. After transacting some further business the onvention adjourned till 5 o'clock.

resent the resolutions adopted by the Southern

elegates, and moved that they be referred to the

EVENING SESSION, June 18, 5 P. M. Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, from the nmittee on the platform, presented the report of that committee, which he stated had been adopted by the committee with very great, though not entire unanimity. He then read the i port, which is essentially the same as that adopted by he Southern delegates.

[The latter is on our first page,] Mr. Choate of Mass., followed the report with an eloquent, powerful and most interesting ldress, advocating its adoption. The question on the adoption of the platform vas soon afterwards taken, and decided in the

ffirmative, by yeas 227 to nays 66. There were six ballots before the evening seson of the third day closed.

WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION. An Exciting Scene. We extract the following from the report of e fourth day's proceedings:

At this point, Mr. Duncan, of La., rose to a nestion of personal privilege and honor. The President again vainly endeavored to enorce order by the usual appliances of earnest

quests and earnest blows with the hammer. Mr. Duncan amid the confusion said-I have ust had placed in my hands by a distinguished centleman from Georgia-because he is a little nore hoarse than I am—the paper which I hold in my hand. If he had not been so enfectled e would have felt it to be his duty to present he same thing to the house and the country .ong other things it is stated that the New ork delegation are indignant at the rejection f their claimants; and that if Scott is defeated y it, they will protest against the action of the invention, and disavow its binding force.

Applause and hisses here interrupted the peaker, and also cries of "Hear him." "Order." &c. Mr. Dunean continued-when my honor is

ouened hear me and you shall. He then read, mid a tremendous uproar, the following dis-

GENERAL J. WATSON WEBB-"Care of Moses H. Grinnell. "Raymond has telegraphed to, and published n his paper, that the New York delegation is adignant at the rejection of ne relaimants, and that, if Scott is defeated, they will protest against the action of the convention, and disayow

its binding force. "These are the exact words. Also, that the Northern whigs gave way on the platform with the understanding that Southern whigs were to give way on Scott.

"GEORGE H. ANDREWS." When Mr. D. read the signature, various pices asked, "Who is he?" Mr. Duncan-I appeal to every member of

the committee on the platform, whether there was such an infamous understanding as this? Mr. Draper-Nobody believes it. There was now great confusion-many genlemen talking, and not a few standing on ther

There were several voices saying "Raymond Mr. Duncan -I don't know who wrote the

tement. It is infamously false, and if I knew the author, I would throw it in his face. The gentleman spoke earnestly, and the greatst excitement prevailed on the floor and ... the alleries.

Voice-"It is a newspaper article telegraphed ack to Baltimore." Mr. Johnston contended as the gentleman rom Louisiana has said it is false in all its par-

iculars, I hope there will be a better state of feeling, and I appeal to the gentlemen on both sides to act as they have heretofore acted—as brothers of the same party, and not like those vho are hostife to one another. Mr. Raymond rose to a question of privilege,

and so did Mr. Richardson, if we correctly pentrated the dense crowd in the midst of which hey were standing. [There were loud cries of take him out!" "Hear him!" and order!"] Mr. Richardson was understood to say-If ou sustain me, I will introduce a resolution hat the nomination of this convention shall be supported by the whole of the New York defeo, or faint. I am a good whig-rule me t if you choose- but I beg to be heard. Gennen, in the name of New York, although I am but one individual here, I ask that you will give my rights. I represent the twenty-second district of New York.

Cries -" Order," and "go on." Mr. Richardson-We sat in session two days

At this point the confusion became worse conanded; Gentlemen in every direction jumpd up calling out, "Mr. President," all wishing say semething.

The New York delegation was in a ferment, Many remarks were made; but what they were it is impossible to tell. Mr. Raymond rose to a question of personal

privilege and personal honor amid deafening order. The Charman called to order and banged and

Mr. Botts rose to a question of order. Much laughter succeeded, but we do not know what became of the point of order, nor does myhody else.